

AMERICAN AFRUITS

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. VIII

DECEMBER 1908

No. 12



EUROPEAN LARCH

THE
Storrs & Harrison Co.

(Painesville, Nurseries)

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

"Specialists in Whatever We Propagate"

A Fountain of Gold

HISTORY tells us of an old Spaniard who came to America in search of the fountain of youth. We could tell you his name but it really doesn't matter as he did not find the fountain he was after. On the other hand take the EUROPEAN LARCH (*L. Europaea*). This is a tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plumy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soil. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold.

While we wish to call your attention to one thing at a time,

You Had Better Send for Our Catalogue and Price List

We not only grow the most, but we grow the best of everything that may be classified under the nursery business.

If you place your order before getting our prices, it will be your own fault if you are unable to please your customers in quality of stock and reasonableness of prices.

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TREES AT WHOLESALE

Lowest Prices Consistent with Quality

We Can Assure
Our Customers
of these Vital
Requisites : {
HEALTHY,
WELL-GROWN TREES
PURITY OF VARIETY
CAREFUL PACKING

	3-4	5-8	9-16	1-2
Montmorency	1000	5000	3000	3000
Early Richmond	1000	5000	3000	3000
English Morello	500	500	1000	3000
Dyhousp	500	500	500	500

ALSO WRAGG, OLIVET, OSTMPIIM, Etc.

We grow all kinds and varieties suitable for this climate, including—

APPLE	ORNAMENTAL TREES
PEAR	and SHRUBS
PLUM	ROSES
CHEERY	CLEMATIS and
PEACH	GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Full Cultural Directions
Correspondence solicited.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

The Geneva Nursery

600 Castle St.

GENEVA, N. Y.

62 YEARS

700 ACRES

TREES

Fruit and Ornamental.

Shrubs Evergreens Roses Hardy Plants

All the Best and Hardest Varieties.
Largest and most varied Collections in
America. Illustrated Descriptive Cata-
logue mailed **FREE** on request.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Nurserymen—Horticulturists,

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

Established 1840.

Rochester, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES

CHERRIES	MULBERRIES	
PLUMS	WALNUTS (English and Japan)	PECANS
EXOCHORDA	LILACS	LONICERAS
HYDRANGEAS (Field Grown, Strong)		
THOMAS HOGG, ROSEA, Etc.		
CAMELLIAS	AZALEAS	GARDENIAS
MAGNOLIAS		

HEDGE PLANTS (IN LARGE QUANTITIES)		
CALIFORNIA PRIVET		
CITRUS TRIFOLIATA	BERBERIS THUNBERGII	
SPIREA THUNBERGII		

BIOTA AUREA NANA	CEDRUS DEODARA
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS	RETINOSPORAS
JUNIPERS	

ORANGES, LEMONS and OTHER CITRUS FRUIT

300,000 PALMS		
KENTIAS	LATANIAS	PHOENIX

FIELD GROWN ROSES (Own Roots and Budded)

No Scale and Everything Healthy and Well Grown

P. J. Berckmans Company, Inc.
FRUITLAND NURSERIES

Established 1856
Over 450 Acres in Nursery

AUGUSTA, GA.

Common Stock versus Preferred Stock!

The one **may** pay dividends;
the other's **sure** to;

THAT'S WHY **J & P Newark-Grown** has come to be known as the **Preferred Stock**—it has the guaranty of grade and quality back of it—it's the kind that grades up; delivers without any back-talk; and brings in the long-green from the delivery-man; makes Thanksgiving mean something more.

Were **YOU** thankful over your fall delivery and collections?
Of course you were; but mightn't the returns have
been better on orders filled with the
PREFERRED STOCK?

SEND YOUR NEXT WANT LIST TO

Jackson & Perkins Company

WHOLESALE ONLY

Purveyors to The Trade and Dispensing
the Preferred Stock

GROWN AT
NEWARK ^{In} Wayne County NEW YORK STATE

Wholesale Only

Dis yere's Chase's space—where "dem One-Cent-ers" lived last month—but they've "done moved out"—to Nova Scotia, Pasadena, Tampa—and all over. We had a pile of fun out of that Knife "Ad."

Now, this month, we want to sell you something *Good*.



Shears for Instance—GOOD SHEARS!

We have received from France another shipment of *Best French Pruning Shears*, "watch spring" in two sizes. They make a sharp, clean cut. The spring is quick and positive, but not strong enough to tire the operator. For all 'round nursery work they are the *Best*—and cheapest in the end. The larger size (9 inch) are best for heaviest work, such as cutting seedlings back to the bud, etc.

Prices

8 in. per pair, postpaid,	\$ 1.35
8 in. per doz. pairs, by express or freight	14.50
Weight per doz. pairs, 7 lbs.	
9 in. per pair, postpaid,	\$ 1.70
9 in. per doz. pairs, by express or freight	17.00
Weight per doz. pairs, 11 lbs.	

We carry in stock extra springs, both sizes, price, each 20 cents.

Yes, and we grow *Trees* and *Roses* and *Spirea* and *Privet* and *Other Things to Sell*. Please send your *Want List*.

Chase Nursery Company

WHOLESALE ONLY

Huntsville, Ala.

Cherry

2 year assorted. Fine, well grown. Well rooted.

Kieffer, Clapp's Favorite and Garber Pear—Standard

500 Choice Bungeii Catalpa

Budded, 7 to 9 feet.
1 year heads. 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inch stems.

Apple and Pear Seedlings

Home Grown Mahaleb

Forest Seedlings and well grown shades of Honey Locust, Black Locust, Soft Maple, Elm, Box Elder, Ash, Speciosa Catalpa, etc.

The above in fine well-graded stocks we offer you for the Fall, 1908 shipping season. Your trade solicited and appreciated.

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO.

Winfield, Kans.

Maple Avenue Nurseries

WE wish to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of Ornamentals, especially:

American Ash, Catalpa Bungeii, English, Mossy-Cup, Pin, Red, Scarlet and White Oaks, Sweet Gum. ¶ A large assortment of Evergreens of all sizes. ¶ Our usual fine assortment of Shrubs. ¶ Strong Everblooming Roses from four-inch pots, our new Christine Wright, a beautiful pink Climber.

ORIENTAL PLANES—One Year from Cuttings, FINE, from 1 to 3 feet for Planting in Nursery Rows.

Send for Trade List

North Carolina Natural Peach Seed

Send for Samples and Price

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS CO.
West Chester, Pa.

Philadelphia office { 222-3-4-5 Stephen Girard Building
21 South Twelfth St.

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Instantly Adjustable, Strong, LIGHTEST Draft

Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices to

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company
Louisiana, Mo.

Bridgeport Nurseries

*Can furnish you with
all kinds of*

Fruit and Ornamental Stock

For Fall 1908 and Spring 1909

Included in above are 100,000 Cherry, 2 year old.

Correspondence and Inspection Invited

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

SUCCESSORS TO

Albertson & Hobbs
BRIDGEPORT, IND.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

We Still Have to Offer

Cherry, 1 yr.

$\frac{1}{2}$ and up.

Peach, 1 yr.

$\frac{1}{2}$ and up, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Norway Spruce

Transplanted, from 10 to 24 in.

Ornamental Shrubs

STOCK IS RIGHT AND PRICES RIGHT

Davenport Nursery Co.

DAVENPORT, IOWA

34th YEAR PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

For Fall of 1908

We offer a complete line of Nursery Stock consisting of

Apple	Ornamental Trees
Pear, Standard	Shrubs
Pear, Dwarf	Vines
Plum on Plum	Roses
Plum on Peach	Evergreens
Cherry	California Privet
Peach	Weeping Trees
Currant	Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings
Raspberry	Black Locust Seedlings
Blackberry	Catalpa Speciosa
	Seed Crop 1908

We have the trees if you have the price. It's not high, ask us about it. We are always willing and anxious to make quotations, take your order and set it aside for shipment as you may direct.

*Dealers complete list of wants a specialty
Packing and other facilities unexcelled*

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

The Monroe Nursery
I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.

Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of
**CHOICE
NURSERY
STOCK.**

Finen Stock of
Peach in America
Std. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
Monroe, Mich.

PLUMS

Americana Varieties on
Native Roots

We make a Specialty of this Class of Stock and offer a strong assortment of first class trees at low prices.

SEND FOR SURPLUS LIST

Largest stock of Compass Cherry-Plum in the U. S. All on native plum roots.

Ash and Maple Seedlings in quantity.

Red Currants 2 year No. 1 stock.

Box Elder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch (8 to 10 ft. stock).

Elm $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch (8 to 10 ft. stock).

Snowball, first class 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft.

Write for prices
on these and other Surplus Items.

The Jewell Nursery Co.

LAKE CITY, MINN.

American Fruits Monthly Directory:

One dollar in advance will give you this journal for one year and a two line insertion in this directory in each issue up to and including March, 1909.

Advertisers will have representation during life of contract.

Nursermen

Alabama

Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville—Cherry, peach, plum.
Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville—General line.
Homer N. Sneed, Pronto—Pomegranates, figs and mulberries.

Arkansas

Springdale Nurseries P. O. Box 123, Springdale—General line fruit and ornamentals.
James A. Bauer, Judsonia—Choice strawberry plants. Wholesale and retail.

Arizona

R. A. Smith Sr., Box 38, Safford—General nursery stock.

California

Wagner's Nursery, Pasadena—Burbank's wonderful winter rhubarb.
Wilson's Fresno Nursery, Fresno—Fruit trees and grape vines.
Fresno Nursery Co., Fresno—General line of nursery stock.
Fancher Creek Nurseries, Fresno—Burbank creations.

Colorado

J. W. Dillon, Greeley—General Nursery stock.
Colorado Nursery Company, Loveland—Complete stock.

Connecticut

The Burr Nurseries, Manchester—Hardy New England grown stock. See adv.

Florida

Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello—General fruit and ornamentals. Pecans in quantity.
Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary—The best there is.

Georgia

P. J. Berckmans Co., Ltd., Augusta—Fruit, ornamentals, nuts.
Pike County Nurseries, Concord—General line fruit, ornamentals, shade trees.
Smith Bros. Concord—General line fruit, and ornamentals at wholesale.

Idaho

J. J. Toole, "Idaho Nursery," R. F. D. 2 Payette—General nursery stock.

Illinois

L. P. Dintelmann, Belleville—Fruit, shade and ornamental trees.
John A. Cannedy Nursery and Orchard Co., Carrollton Fruit stock.

Arthur Bryant & Son, Princeton—Nursery men.

Irvin Ingels, La Fayette—General retail. Always a list of surplus.

Harvard Evergreen Nursery, Harvard—Evergreen seedling and transplanted.

Aurora Nurseries, Aurora—Fruit, shade, ornamentals, landscape gardeners.

W. W. Thomas, Anna—The strawberry plant man.

Maywood Nursery Company, Maywood—Ornamentals.

H. E. Rowley, Lacon—General Stock.

Wm. Mandel, 312 Beecher St., Bloomington—Nurseryman.

Indiana

J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield—Fruit and ornamentals.

H. W. Henry, La Porte—Strawberry plants.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes—Cherry and pecan trees.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes—Fruit, shade and ornamental trees.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport—Fruit and forest seedlings.

The E. Y. Teas Co., Centerville—Largest growers for the trade of the new hydrangea.

Portland Nursery Co., Portland—Apples, pears, poplars, maples, California privet and catalpas.

The Northern Indiana Nursery Company, Waterloo—Fine lot of apple and plum.

Iowa

Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah—Complete general nursery stock.

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah—Complete general nursery stock.

C. G. Patten & Son, Charles City—Fruit, shrubs, vines and small fruits.

Snyder Bros., Center Point—Hardy Peaches for the north a specialty.

H. F. Ayres, Wilton Junction—General nursery stock. Evergreens a specialty.

Apple Grove Orchard, R. K. Lemon, Mgr., Mitchellville, R. F. D. 3—Strawberry specialists.

Davenport Nursery Company, Davenport—Peach, small fruits and ornamentals.

F. W. Men-ray, Crescent Nursery Co., Council Bluffs—Large growers of peonies, cherries.

H. E. Carter, Brooklyn—General nursery stock.

Kansas

J. H. Skinner & Co., Station A, Topeka—Fruit tree seedlings.

F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka—Fruit tree seedlings. Mahaleb stocks, Osage hedge.

Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield—Fruit, forest and shade trees.

Aulne Nursery, Aulne—F. T. Remer, pear and apple.

T. H. Smallwood Fort Scott—Fruit plants. Only the best is "Good Enough."

Eldridge Nursery Co., Girard—4000 transplanted red cedar.

Abilene Nurseries Lock Box 374, Abilene—Apple, peach, shrubs, vines.

M. E. Chandler, Argentine—Raspberries, grape vines, privet and shrubs.

Mount Hope Nurseries, A. C. Griesa, prop., Lawrence—Extensive growers of general nursery stock.

Kentucky

Willadean Nurseries, Warsaw—Fruit, shade, ornamentals, shrubs.

Louisiana

Sam H. James, Mound—Largest grower fine pecans in U. S., grafted trees, grafting wood.

Maine

W. F. Cobb & Co., Turner Center—General nursery stock.

Maryland

W. W. Wittman, 117 Hanover street, Baltimore—Peach seed.

Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore—Fruit, shade, ornamentals.

Charles M. Peters, Salisbury—Grape vines.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin—Apple, peach, pear, strawberry plants.

The Westminster Nursery, Westminster—Peach, Carolina poplar, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, 1-3 yrs. asparagus.

Massachusetts

Framingham Nurseries, South Framingham—Ornamentals, shade trees, flowering shrubs.

C. S. Pratt, Reading—Strawberry plants and hardy phlox.

Cyrus R. Keene, Cohasset.

T. C. Thurlow & Co., West Newbury.

Edward W. Breed, 94 Prescott Street, Clinton—Ornamental trees, shrubs and perennials.

Michigan

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe—General line choice nursery stock.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgeman—"Strawberry Plants That Grow."

Minnesota

Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City—Fruit and ornamental nursery stock.

J. Hill, St. James—Grower of all kinds of hardy trees, shrubbery, evergreens etc.

The Preston Nursery, Box 45, Preston—General line, also Norway poplar.

Strand's Nursery, Taylor Falls—Hardest fruits and ornamentals, Norway poplar, peonies and evergreens.

Missouri

New Haven Nurseries, New Haven—Peach and pear trees.

Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.—Apple and peach.

Jackson County Nursery Co., Lee's Summit—Heavy stock of Apple and Cherry trees.

L. A. Goodman, 4,000 Warwick Road, Kansas City.

Kansas City Nurseries, Geo. H. Johnston, prop., successor to Blair & Kaufman, 233 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City—General line of nursery stock.

Wild Bros. Nursery Company, Sarcoxie—Peonies, Evergreens, ornamentals shrubs, scions.

Kelsey Nurseries, No. 1305 Atchinson St., St. Joseph—Apple, cherry, peach and plum.

Mississippi

United States Nursery Co., Rich—Roses, ornamental shrubs.

Montana

Montana Nursery Co., Billings—General Nursery Stock.

Nebraska

Youngers & Co., Geneva—Apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice—Black Locust.

Humphrey Nurseries, Humphrey—General nursery stock.

G. L. Welch & Co., Fremont—Surplus in crab, native plums, forest trees and seedlings.

Oregon

Oregon Nursery Company, Salem—General nursery stock.

A. Miller & Sons, Milton—Fruit, shade, ornamental trees and shrubs.

Capital City Nursery Co., Salem—Dealers in fruits and ornamental trees.

J. B. Pilkington, Portland

New Jersey

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford—Nurserymen, importers and florists.

C. A. Bennett, Robbinsville—California privet and asparagus roots.

New Hampshire

A. P. Horne & Co., Manchester—General nursery stock.

New Mexico

E. F. Cadwallader & Son, Mountain Park—General nursery stock.

New York

W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva—Fruit, ornamental, roses, green house plants.

Hillwanger & Barry, Rochester—Hardy roses.

Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark—Nurseriesmen and rose growers.

T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia—Grape vines.

Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia—Grape vines and currant plants.

Foster & Griffith, Fredonia—Grape roots, that grow.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski—Strawberry plants for the trade.

Jerome B. Rice Seed Company, Cambridge, N. Y.

W. N. White & Co., 76 Park place, N. Y.—Exporter American deciduous fruits.

W. G. Means, Geneva—Wholesale Nurseriesmen. Fruit stock a specialty.

F. M. Hartman, Dansville—Wholesale grower budded standard and dwarf pear, cherries, plums, quince and apples.

W. C. Bryant, Nurseryman, Dansville—Apples and Japan plums.

F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia—Grape vines and currant plants.

J. B. Kimball, 4th Parallel Evergreen Nursery, Brushton—Fir, spruce and pine.

American Nursery Company, New York City—Complete assortment of fine ornamentals.

August Rölker & Sons, 31 Barclay St., New York City Horticultural Importers.

George Bros., Penfield—Own root roses, John Charlton & Sons, Rochester—Roses, peonies, flowering shrubs.

Clark Nursery Co., Rochester—Natural peach seed.

North Carolina

John A. Young, Greensboro—North Carolina natural peach pits.

Valdesian Nurseries, Bostic—California and Amoor privet.

North Dakota

Oscar Will & Co., Bismarck—Complete line.

Ohio

Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville—General stock, greenhouse plants, roses.

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle—Everything in small fruits.

W. J. Graves, Painesville—Peach.

L. Green & Son Co., Perry—Fruit, ornamentals, roses.

M. Crawford Co., Cuyahoga—Small fruit plants and gladiolus bulbs.

Ford Seed Co., Ravenna—Choice seeds and nursery stock.

Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville—Ornamentals in our specialty.

T. B. West, Perry—Fruit trees and ornamentals, small fruit plants, roses.

Rosemont Nurseries, Painesville, Roses a specialty, address R. F. D. 2-Menton.

T. T. Finney, Millersburg—General nursery stock.

Henry J. Biehl, Sandusky—Nursery dealer.

Wm. Carson & Sons, Middleport—Raspberry and strawberry at wholesale and retail.

W. T. Mitchell & Son, Beverly.

J. W. McNary, Dayton—The new Hydrangea (arborescens sterilis).

Spring Hill Nurseries, Tippecanoe City—General nursery stock.

Norman & Hocker, Painesville—Shrubs, phlox, herbaceous plants.

H. J. Champion and Son, Perry—Sweet cherries, peaches and general nursery stock.

Foreign Nurseries

P. Sebire & Son, Ussy, Calvados—See advertisement.

Charles Detriché, Sr., Angers, France—See advertisement.

E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, Seine, France—See advertisement.

E. C. Morris, Brown's Nurseries, Ontario, Canada—General line

J. A. Wisner, Port Elgin, Ont.—General line and Wisner's Dessert apple.

Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy, Calvados and at Orleans, France—Growers of nursery stocks.

Supplies, Insecticides, Etc.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.—Labels for nurserymen and florists.

Benjamin Chase Co., 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.—Wood labels of all kinds.

Maher & Grosh, 92 Adams St., Toledo, O.—Nursery 'Nives.

American Horticultural Distributing Co., Box 704, Martinsburg, West Va.—Manufacturers of "Target Brand."

AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, covering every branch of the industry. A Business Journal for Business Men.

PUBLISHED BY THE
American Fruits Publishing Company
16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
H. C. GOODWIN, E. J. SEAGER,
Editor and Manager Treasurer

Chief International Publication of the Kind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, in advance,	\$1.00
To Foreign Countries, in advance,	1.50
Single Copies,	.15

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 10th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec., 1908.

EATING COLD BREAKFASTS

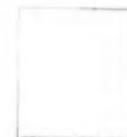
"The reason so many people eat cold breakfasts, is cause they are too slow in waking up. The first man down to the table generally has the pick," is a remark often made by an old friend of ours we knew in the north country.

This remark, we think, applies to the nursery business in some respects. The nurserymen are not fully awake to their opportunities. They do not advertise enough. We do not mean by this that they should place all their advertising in AMERICAN FRUITS. We mean that they should reach out, create a desire on the part of the public for the stock they have to offer. Never let the public forget that a tree or shrub will beautify the home surroundings. Always keep before them the fact that there is room in the back yard for an apple tree, a peach tree or some other fruit tree. Keep hammering away at the farmers until they become convinced that there is more money in growing fruit than there is in running a gold mine. Give the farmers and others the benefit of the information you have obtained through years of experience. Keep them interested and you will get interested yourself and the result will be better fruit and more of it. Impress upon those who buy trees from you that they should prune and spray and place on the market only the best of apples, pears, peaches, oranges and the like. You nurserymen would be surprised if you could but see the scrubby, wormy apples the average consumer has to buy and is glad to get them at that. Tell the farmers how much more they can make if they will only grow good fruit and put it on the market in an attractive way. And this question of packing is an important one. A box neatly packed with apples well graded sells quicker and at a better price than a barrel of apples with big ones on top and little ones down in the middle of the barrel. We went into a store the other day to get some nails. The first thing we saw was a small tin box filled with nails of assorted sizes. It made an attractive package and paid ten cents for it. We were perfectly satisfied, although we know we could buy five times as many nails for that amount if we wanted to. The fellow that got up that package of nails was up early and the first man down to breakfast.

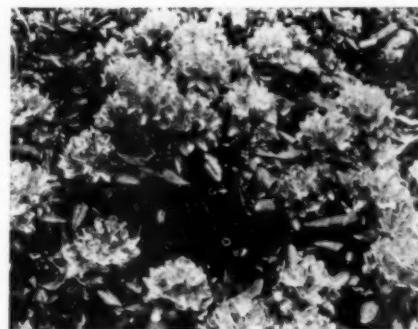
When we started in with AMERICAN FRUITS a year ago a friend of ours shook us and said

SUGGESTIONS FOR POST CARDS

(See Other Styles in this Issue)

Post Card

This Space is for Address Only



RHODODENDRONS

Miss Mary Jones,

Jonesville,

N. Y.

RHODODENDRONS

THROUGH its blooming season in May and June, no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over, can compare with this. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the magnolias.

Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered situation where the soil is deep, well drained and mulched with leaves. They have thick masses of fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that removal and transplanting is safe at any season except the short period of their rapid growth in the months of June and July. Should drought occur during the first year after planting, water the bushes liberally. In hot, dry weather water should be given, not daily in dribs and drabs, as lawns are sprinkled, but in quantity enough at one time to soak the border to the depth of the top soil, but at comparatively infrequent intervals, once a week or so. The bed should also be mulched with leaves or other material, to prevent evaporation; grass clippings are serviceable, but should not be used in large quantities at any one time, or else they will cause heat and thereby injure the plants. Leaves make the best winter protection, which should be given just before cold weather sets in. In spring dig the greater part of this into the ground, reserving some for a summer mulch.

"wake up." We did. We have been pushing AMERICAN FRUITS to the limit. We don't know of a nurseryman in the country who has not heard of our journal. If we knew of one we would send him a personal letter about AMERICAN FRUITS and send him a sample copy to look over. We have issued one directory and are about to issue the second one. The first one contained one thousand names. The next one will contain about five thousand names. We do this to advertise AMERICAN FRUITS and at the same time help the nursery trade for the more we advertise, the more we suggest, the more we do, the better will be the trade and the larger our returns.

Wake up and come down to breakfast with us. Get in on our postal card service. Let us know if there isn't some photograph you want. We have engaged one of the best photographers in the city of Rochester who

will devote his time next summer to photographing nursery stock, shrubs, trees, flowers or anything that will be of use to the nurserymen. Let us know what you want in the way of photographs now for your catalogues next year. If the shrub or tree grows in Rochester we will make a photograph for you. If it doesn't grow here we will engage a photographer in some other part of the country to get the photograph you desire. And this service will be performed for you at the lowest possible price commensurate with good work.

The directory about which we have written you so much and upon which we have worked so hard will be ready for distribution before January 1st. If you don't get one it will be your own fault. The price will be one dollar. Get your name in early and be one of the first to get one of the books.

A NURSERY

In looking through the dictionary the other day I came across this definition:

"Nursery—The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted."

It may be considered presumptive on my part, but when I read that definition I said to myself that AMERICAN FRUITS should be a nursery—a nursery to foster and promote the nursery business of America. The line of thought suggested remained with me during the day and the conclusion was a determination on my part to make this journal a nursery. I told myself that I was a young man and, according to the mortality tables of the insurance companies, had many years in which I could foster and promote such a business and at the same time get sufficient returns to pay the rent and grocery bills and educate my boy. Try as I could, I could not think of a better business and for that reason I tell you in all candor that I am a nurseryman.

It was a year ago in October that I assumed editorial charge of AMERICAN FRUITS. The year has been one of pleasure and profit—not only from a monetary standpoint but from an intellectual one as well. It has been a preparation. I am now in a position to study in all seriousness the life and history of plants, trees and flowers. I don't know of a better place in which to pursue my studies than in Rochester, the largest nursery center in the world. In this city one also finds the finest parks, the handsomest private estates and the prettiest homes, all considered from a nurseryman's point of view, of course.

A day spent in Highland park, the land of which was given to the City of Rochester and dedicated to the children by the founders of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company. In this park one finds nearly every species of tree and shrub that can be grown in this rugged climate of ours. In a beautiful home on the edge of this park lives John Dunbar, a man whose word is authority when it comes to the fruits of the earth. By fruits of the earth I mean every living thing that springs forth from its bosom. Mr. Dunbar is now ill, suffering from a breakdown caused by over-work in the study of nature and an effort to give to Rochesterians the most beautiful trees and flowers in the world. He is now resting at a cottage on the shores of Lake Ontario and when sufficiently rested will visit Scotland, the home of his birth. Upon his return he will again take up his pen and describe to readers of AMERICAN FRUITS the flowers, the trees and the shrubs as he sees them; and he has that faculty of making others see the things of nature as he sees them himself, looking upon them as a lover of nature.

While thinking of this definition the letter written by Henry Lake Sons Company was recalled. That letter pointed the way. The province of a nursery trade journal is to furnish these things which will aid the nurseryman in promoting his work, enable him to get people interested in nature. In other words I should furnish literature and illustrations which the nurseryman has not time to prepare for himself. In this connection I might say that while I shall furnish such literature I shall not require the nurserymen to pay unreasonable amounts for my services. Neither shall I tell him what he wants, I will do what he wants me to do. Experience has

taught the nurserymen what is best suited for his particular trade. If he has been established many years he knows the demands of his trade and knows best what his customers want in the way of literature. It will be my aim to give him what he wants.

In addition to this I want every reader of AMERICAN FRUITS to feel at liberty to write me if he desires any technical information on the construction of an advertisement. If you happen to be an advertiser I will design your advertisements for you and send you a proof before publication so that you may see that it is satisfactory. I will make no charge for such service.

In this issue you will find several articles which I believe will be an aid to agents in presenting the claims of their goods. These articles are modest ones but you must understand that they are but the forerunners of what is to follow. As fast as I can make arrangements and close contracts I shall publish each month illustrated articles that will



Orlando Harrison in a Field of Koster Blue Spruce
at Schaum & Van Tol's Nursery, Boskoop, Holland,
Sept. 1908.

Editor American Fruits:

I would like some nurseryman to explain what advantage it is to us and the fruit growers of the United States that a duty is placed on foreign seedlings that this country does not undertake to grow. Is it not hard cash paid to the government without any returns from same to the Nurseryman?

ORLANDO HARRISON.
Berlin, Md.

Attention!

The Tariff committee at this time wishes to request all nurserymen to write their congressman, asking him to use his influence with the members of the Ways and Means committee, especially the chairman of the committee, Mr. Payne, that the resolutions as offered by the Tariff committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, be reported without change. It is not necessary to write a long letter—just ask that no change be made in the schedule presented by your committee.

IRVING ROUSE,
Chairman of Tariff Committee.

Rochester, N. Y.,
Nov. 30, 1908.

take up all phases of the nursery business. Some of these articles will be in the nature of literature to assist in the work of selling: written with a design of so interesting persons in the subject treated that they will feel called upon to buy some shrub or tree with which to beautify their homes. There will be other articles for the nurseryman alone, articles that will describe anything new that may come up in the way of improvement. Then there will be articles giving information of value—articles like the digest of the nursery laws of the different states in the Union as published in the October issue of this journal.

Now don't misunderstand me: I am not going to pose in the light of an instructor. I am not going to tell you how to graft, bud, or anything of that sort. If you are not clear on any of these points write me and I will see that someone who does know how, considers and answers your questions. I am going to be a helper. I am going to accept your suggestions, do the work the way you want me to, foster the nursery business and promote it by the writing and distribution of literature that will mean a wider knowledge of the beauties of nature and especially the beauties of those things of nature that you grow and propagate.

H. C. GOODWIN.

We wish to call your attention to the postal card suggestions in this issue. If you can think of any style that would suit your purposes better let us know just what you want and we will give you prices on the same. Write us for prices on these that appear in this issue. We have orders for more than fifty thousand of the kind we printed last month.

Stark Brothers, of Louisiana, Mo., had a full page advertisement in the November issue of "The Fruit Grower." We will bet that it more than paid them in the returns they received. There are millions of people in this country who do not appreciate the value of a good apple or a pretty shrub. The more firms who advertise on the scale of Stark Brothers the more demand will there be for nursery stock. Wake up!

Everytime you let a day go by in which you have not made some one acquainted with the fact that a shrub adds to the beauty of the home or fruit is better to eat than meat you may count that day lost. The more people you get interested in ornamental and fruit trees the greater will be the demand for the things you grow. You can't glut the market with nursery stock, if you advertise.

When you advertise you educate. When you tell the people about a tree or shrub you are adding to their knowledge and that knowledge will cause them to reach out for the things you have to sell.

Does the advertising proposition bother you? If it does write us for suggestions. If you are not satisfied with our suggestions after you receive them let us know and we will suggest someone who may suggest just what you want.

Have you a surplus? Are you shy on stock? No matter which is the case an advertisement in AMERICAN FRUITS is bound to reach someone who will satisfy your wants and you don't have to write all over the country to find that one person.

TARIFF REVISION

The Committee on Tariff of the American Association of Nurserymen appeared November 19, 1908, before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, to present its views and arguments relative to certain proposed changes in the tariff affecting nursery interests.

Those present at the hearing were: Mr. J. H. Dayton of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.; Mr. F. H. Stannard of the F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.; Mr. James M. Pitkin of the C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.; Mr. Theo. J. Smith of the W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. William Pitkin of Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., members of the Tariff Committee. Mr. Thomas B. Meehan and William H. Moon of Philadelphia, were also present, representing the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association. Mr. Bobbink of Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., was also present.

On account of illness, Mr. Irving Rouse of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the Tariff Committee, was unable to appear, and the views and arguments of the committee were presented by Mr. William Pitkin of Rochester, N. Y.

The argument follows:

The Committee on Ways and Means
of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—This committee represents the American Association of Nurserymen, whose membership embraces all the nursery sections of the country, and is authorized to speak for the entire nursery interests of the United States.

Under the present tariff schedule, nurserymen are interested in Sections Nos. 251 and 252 of Schedule G. Section 251 covers certain specified items of bulbs and plants on which the duty is 25 per centum ad valorem. We ask that the following items be placed in the free list for the reason that they are not propagated in this country, and we must depend on foreign countries for our supply, viz.: Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Tulips, Crocus, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Jonquils, Lilies, Lilies-of-the-Valley.

Section 252 provides for a mixed ad valorem and specific duty on certain fruit tree and evergreen seedlings, for a specific duty on rose plants, and for an ad valorem duty on items "not specially provided for."

For the purpose of our argument, we wish to divide this section into three paragraphs to be considered separately, and to ask for the insertion or addition of a new paragraph removing certain items from the class "not specially provided for" and establishing a specific duty on such items.

(a) We ask that the schedule be changed on the items of fruit and evergreen seedlings, to provide for a straight specific duty instead of the present mixed specific and ad valorem rate, and that evergreen seedlings as well as fruit tree seedlings be covered by the qualification of "three years old or less."

(It is the opinion of our committee that this wording was intended in the present tariff law, and that the change was merely a typographical error.)

We ask that the duty on Myrobalan,

Mahaleb and Mazzard seedlings be \$1.00 per thousand plants instead of, as at present, 50 cents per thousand plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; and on Pear, Apple, Quince and St. Julien Plum, \$2.00

contracted for from three to nine months in advance of the actual delivery in January and February, at which time the seedlings are dormant and in proper condition for shipment.

Post Card

B. Thunbergii, the hedge beautiful



This Space is for Address Only

This arrangement leaves the other side of the card free for reading matter. Some might prefer the arrangement of the Spirea card illustrated on another page.

BERBERIS, (Barberry)

THREE is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe, and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. They make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position.

B. Thunbergii—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

B. Vulgaris var. Purpurea (Purpled Leaved)—A fine shrub, growing three to five feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups, hedges or planted by itself.

B. Vulgaris (Green Leaved)—A handsome, deciduous shrub; flowers yellow, berries dark red. Of upright growth, with light green foliage.

per thousand plants instead of, as at present, \$1.00 per thousand plants and 15 per centum ad valorem.

By reference to the catalogues of French nurserymen from the three principal nursery sections of France, we find that the proposed change means practically no difference in the actual dollars of duties paid, but simply a change in form.

Now for the reasons: These seedlings are principally grown in France. They are a one-year crop like corn and potatoes, affected by weather and climatic conditions and therefore subject to quick and violent fluctuations in prices. At least 85 per cent. of the quantities imported are

Under the tariff law, the market value at port of export, at time of export, must govern the valuation on which duty is paid, and in this case, this market value

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is controlled by the 10 or 15 per cent. of the crop which may be unsold at the beginning of the shipping season. If the demand is heavy or the crop short by reason of a poor growing season, the prices go up. If, on the contrary, a favorable season has produced a surplus, the prices go down. In other words, it is not a stable, steady market, and therefore it is difficult for the nurseryman who has bought early in the season to arrive at a correct valuation for the purpose of his custom house entry.

If he guesses too low and his valuations are below those fixed by the Board of General Appraisers, to whose schedule he does not have access, he becomes subject to heavy penalties and fines, although his valuations are made according to his best judgment, and may be much higher than his actual purchase prices.

If valuations at time of export are lower than his costs, he receives no benefit, as his entry must then be made at the higher cost price.

The present schedule means instability and fluctuations in cost to the nurserymen. The suggested change means stability and practically no change in the actual dollars of duty paid.

As nurserymen must wait three, four, five and more years after planting, before maturing and disposing of their crops, it will be conceded that stability in this matter is vitally important.

A specific duty will also tend to lessen the importation and planting of seedlings of inferior size and quality, which in most nursery sections of the United States will not produce strong, healthy, vigorous trees, and against which the present ad valorem rate counts for nothing; but which, if met with a specific duty, would be forced to find a market in other countries.

Previous to the passage of the present tariff law, very few of these fruit tree seedlings were grown in this country. Today at least 90 per cent. of all the apple seedlings planted are grown here, with smaller proportions of the other items.

(b) On rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, the present rate of duty is 2½ cents each. We ask that this rate be increased to 44 cents each.

Now for the reasons: When the present tariff act was passed nurserymen were paying for labor from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day of 10 hours. We are now paying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for the same labor.

In France and Holland, from whence roses and other finished nursery stock are principally imported, there has been no material increase in wages during the past ten years. Their average price for nursery labor, better skilled than ours, is 40c to 60c per day of 11 hours for men, and from 30c to 50c per day for women, as against \$1.50 to \$2.00 for nine or ten hours work in the nurseries of the United States.

When it is realized that a large proportion of the cost of a rose plant is labor, it will be conceded that four cents gives us now but little more protection than two and a half cents did when the present tariff bill was passed.

The soil, climate and moisture conditions of Holland are particularly adapted to turning out rose plants quickly, and the Hollander grows 80,000 to 90,000 plants to the acre—here we grow 18,000 to 20,000 only in the same space.

He produces large rose bushes, but the growth is forced, the wood is soft and pithy, and the plants do not succeed in our drier, colder climate, seldom surviving over a year. The public does not know this and buys the plants because they are cheap. Thus are our prices fixed in Holland. The additional duty will help to control the situation.

If the present duty on roses is removed, the rose growers of the United States would quickly be driven out of business, and naturally the Hollanders would immediately increase their prices by the amount at least of the present duty rate, thereby preventing any benefit to the American rose buyer.

Our committee is informed that Germany has established a tariff law on nursery stock which is practically prohibitive, resulting in closing that market against the Holland and French nurseryman, and leaving this country as the principal dumping ground for their surplus and inferior products, which cannot find a market elsewhere.

(c) We ask for the insertion of a new paragraph after the item covering rose plants as follows:

Conifera, two feet or more in height, transplanted stock, 15 cents per foot, or fraction thereof.

Deciduous shrubs two feet high or more, transplanted, Paeonia and Clematis, 5 cents per plant.

Deciduous trees, three-quarter inch in diameter and over, measured twelve inches above the ground, 5 cents per one-quarter inch diameter or fraction thereof.

These five items are taken from the class "not specially provided for", at 25 per centum ad valorem and covered by a specific duty. In some cases the rate will be a little higher, in others a little lower, but the average increase will be slight.

The reasons for this request are our increased labor cost during the past ten years, and the difference between labor costs in this country and abroad as previously explained.

The nursery interests are large employers of laboring men, a very large proportion of the cost of trees and plants being made up by our labor pay rolls.

Further details as to costs, valuations, volume of imports, and rates, will be submitted in a brief to be filed later with your committee.

American Association of Nurserymen.
By its Committee on Tariff:
Irving Rouse, Chairman, Rochester, N.Y.
William Pitkin, Rochester, N.Y.
J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.
F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.
James M. Pitkin, Newark, N. Y.
Theo. J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

An Entirely New Sterile-Flowered Hardy Hydrangea.

(From the "Florists' Exchange.")
We learn the following from E. Y. Teas of Centerville, Ind.:

In the fall of 1906, when I was collecting stock plants of the new *Hydrangea arborescens sterilis* in a community where this plant abounded I found one clump with flower heads exactly normal, but the few remaining leaves were different in shape and character to the usual form. I secured the plant, and in propagating kept this separate from the regular *arborescens sterilis*.

I mailed a small one-year plant to Mr. Joseph Meehan in the spring of 1907. Mr.

Meehan states that the plant grew finely, and produced 28 heads of flowers the second season.

I sent blooming branches to Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, who states it belongs to an entirely different species from the *H. arborescens sterilis*, and that it is a variety of *H. cinerea*. Professor Sargent thinks it a very fine flowering plant.

We find the plants, now two years old, bloom with remarkable profusion, and continuously during this driest and hottest summer within thirty years.

We find in the native clumps of *Hydrangea arborescens* which abound in our moist hillsides *H. cinerea* is often met with. It is not remarkable, therefore, that a sterile form of this should also occur.

E. Y. TEAS.

Centerville, Ill.

—Referring to the above I would say that Mr. Teas sent me the plant referred to on trial and not for propagation. It was quite a small one, but it bore three or four flowers the first summer and the summer just over, twenty-eight heads, as he says. About the same time as Mr. Teas sent his specimen to Professor Sargent, I sent some to Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, not knowing Mr. Teas had sent his to Professor Sargent, and Mr. Rehder also pronounced it a sterile form of *Hydrangea cinerea*, a native kind but little known in cultivation.

I have in my collection the other new one, *H. arborescens grandiflora* (the one Mr. Teas refers to as *H. arborescens sterilis* in his communication) and it is quite distinct from it in foliage and flower. Whether the situation of the plants had to do with it or not I do not know, but the newer one, the *H. cinerea* variety, flowered two weeks earlier than the other, and it held its heads of flowers more erect; and these heads are rounder than those of the *grandiflora*.

These hardy, sterile-flowered hydrangeas will be in great demand, fit companions to the *H. Hortensia*, and better than it in their hardiness.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Thornless Rose Stocks.

The firm of Max Dugen, at Kostritz, has succeeded in raising a thornless rose which it has put into commerce this year. It has taken twenty years of experiments in crossing species of the rose to obtain this result. The plant is nearly destitute of thorns, and possesses all the more important properties required by a standard rose stock. It has a light green bark, and pink blossoms, glistening foliage with the strong scent of *Rosa rubiginosa* (sweet-briar). The great superiority of this wilding lies in its resistance to the red rust fungus which causes great losses among roses and rose stocks in unfavorable years. The growth of the thornless stock is vigorous and roots are abundantly produced by the plant.—"Horticultural Trade Journal."

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STORY OF THE ROSE

BY HARRIET E. PEACHEY

" Old Homer praised its form of grace,
Catullus boasted of its charm,
Horace its richly tinted face;
In fair Italia's glowing words
Tasso and Metastasio sang;
And 'mong the groves of far Cathay
The Persian Hafiz' accents rang."

Two thousand years have passed, and still the Rose holds its throne and reigns queen of the flowers. In the times of chivalry, in England the Rose was the insignia of rival chiefs. The Duke of York in 1452 adopted the white Rose, while the Duke of Lancaster had a red Rose emblazoned on his shield; and the Rose striped with red and white is even now called York and Lancaster. So through all the ages, down to the present time, the Rose has been held in the highest esteem. Many intelligent men are making it their lifework to produce new and improved varieties. But there is no reason why a small garden should not be a small experimental station for the making of new flowers. Many of the best Roses are the product of men whose names are quite unknown to fame, simply because they did not employ a press agent.

Hardy outdoor Roses is a subject interesting to men in the profession, and to the flower loving public, more than any other flower topic.

The number of varieties of Roses is very great, and every year new ones are produced. Looking back over the years one readily sees the superiority of the varieties over those produced in former periods. The improvement, though slow, has been real, and numerous as the kinds now are, one cannot afford to say there is enough. Enough there certainly is if one considers only number, but as long as with the multiplication of varieties there is an essential improvement in important qualities, however slight the modification may be, one must go on testing this one and that one as they appear, and recognizing their merits.

The careful buyer wants the best, the cream of the whole collection. What way can he obtain this besides reading the statements given in descriptive catalogues? Different soils and localities often affect variously the same sort, so that these circumstances enter as elements into the calculations of value.

Judging the qualities of Roses requires patience. A perfect Rose, for general cultivation, should excel in the following particulars:

Beauty of color—as that which first attracts us to the Rose.

Beauty of form—to hold the eye.

Fragrance—a wish to inhale its odor.

Profusion and continuity of bloom—people to-day like an abundance, and having generous dispositions desire to carry pleasure.

Vigor and healthfulness of growth—a quality, strong, that will thrive with a moderate degree of care, one that will endure extreme heat and cold.

Rich food and care—unless these can be given, they will fail to give that satisfaction which the careful rose grower always expects and seldom fails to receive. No plant responds more readily to good cultivation and no other flower gives one half

Post Card

This Space May be Used for Correspondence.

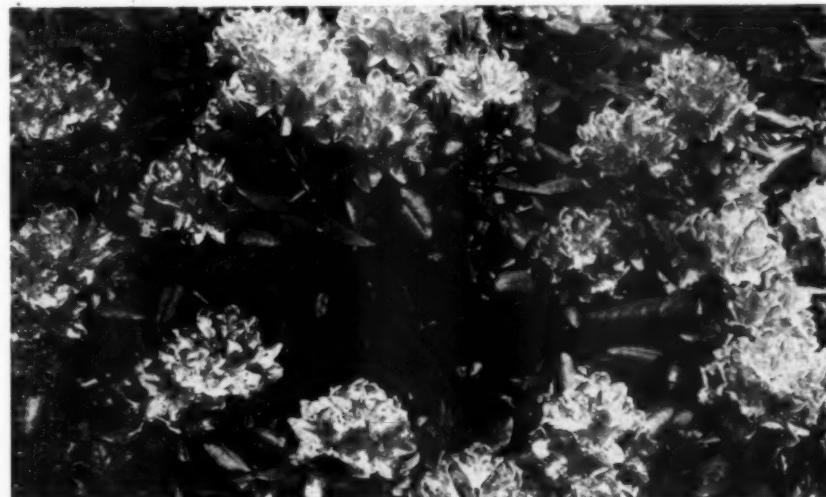
This Space is for Address Only.

Dear Friend:

You cannot appreciate how beautiful my Rhododendrons are. I bought them from Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio. They will send you a catalogue upon request.

Mary.

While this space should be used for the address we will use it to say that the picture of the Rhododendrons may be printed on the other side of card.



This Gives You an Idea of Rhododendron Beauty

the pleasure that the owner of a fine Rose gets from it. Most of them like a somewhat heavy loam, but it must be well drained. It is impossible to grow a really good rose on soil very retentive of water. A soil of clay and gravel well enriched often gives wonderful results. Bone meal is good if dug in about the roots of the plant. Decayed matter from a chip yard is also good. In choosing a place, choose where the fierce afternoon sun will not strike them, as it causes the flowers to fade rapidly.

In making a bed dig the soil up to a depth of a foot and a half and mix good manure thoroughly and liberally with the whole mass. Provide for drainage if needed. Spread the roots of the plant well, when setting it out; firm the soil well. Keep the bushes trimmed and well pruned to induce new growth of wood, as it is only on new wood that the flowers appear.

There is nothing much better for the bushes than the suds from the laundry, poured around the roots and the soil stirred well after it has soaked in. Soap suds made of common yellow soap and clean water is a good insect destroyer and does not injure the bush in the least.

It is not very generally known that Roses may be grafted. If the rosebush is young it would be well to pinch off most of the buds the first year, so as to induce a wood growth—thus throwing all the strength of the plant into production of wood, for bearing flowers the coming year.

The best way to solve the grafting question, however, is to write to your nurseryman, tell him what you want and he will send it to you. He knows the Rose from years of study and is therefore better qualified to give you what you want much easier, quicker and cheaper than you can accomplish the same results yourself.

Makes an Exception.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Dear Sir: We wish to take exception to the remarks of the United States Nursery Company in your November issue, relative to California grown roses. We suspect that the writer of that article is taking for granted some things which are not borne out by any actual experience or observation upon his part. He apparently fails to realize that the gradual withholding of moisture will ripen the growth of a rose or other plant just as thoroughly as does cold weather—more thoroughly, we believe, than the irregular cold snaps of our Southern States, often alternating, as they do, with periods of warm weather. The article is quite correct in saying that roses grown in the Southern States should be dug not later than February 15th, and that they will transplant much better than if dug later. But his intimation that California grown rose bushes, when also dug at the proper season, will shrivel and give poor results, is entirely incorrect and unwarranted.

While the majority of our roses are grown here at Newark, we also have a small place in California where we grow some varieties. We have also handled a good many thousand Southern roses in years past, so we feel we know something of the subject.

In California the land is all under irrigation, and the water can be gradually withheld in such a way that the growth is perfect and thoroughly ripened. Furthermore, in California we avoid the danger of the plants being caught with a severe frost when full of sap, which often happens with rose-growing in the South. We never recommend or sell California grown roses to florists for indoor use, but we have sold a good many of them for outdoor planting besides planting a good many of them ourselves for testing them in this respect, and we find that they do very well indeed. There are many desirable varieties which make very feeble growth here, but which in California make magnificent strong plants, and of these kinds we believe the California plants are even superior. We have never found any difficulty in ripening them up so thoroughly that the wood retains its plumpness perfectly.

Yours truly,
JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Novel Way to Protect Vines.

How the French grape growers protect their vineyards from frost by producing artificial clouds is described by Consul Murphy, of Bordeaux: "The process, the invention of Edouard Lestout, of Bordeaux, consists of filling small wooden boxes, open at top, with an inflammable composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of resinous with earthly matters (clay, terra alba and the like) reduced to fine powder and pressed into a compact mass. In the center a wick extends

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through the compound and serves to kindle it. The wick, however, may be dispensed with and the composition ignited by pouring a few drops of alcohol, petroleum or other inflammable oil over the mass and applying a match. These boxes, about six inches long, by six wide, made of pine wood ordinarily, are placed in line, about thirty feet apart, around certain areas.

" So far as grapevines are concerned, the most dangerous period of the year is in April, when the young shoots are showing some vigor and the juices running freely. Then a slight frost may mean disaster unless the plants are protected in some way. There is but little danger when a dark or cloudy morning follows a cold night. The trouble comes when the first rays of the morning sun strike the almost frozen and unprotected plant. By the Lestout process a dense cloud of smoke is produced, hanging over the vineyard long enough to protect the plants from the sun's rays and give them a chance to recuperate from the dangerous effects of the frost.

" The composition in the boxes to windward only is ignited, the thick, black, heavy smoke hanging over the field forming a shield against the sun's rays. The inventor declares also that his process may be used for masking the movements of an army, hiding the erection of field works; also as a rain producer, and even for driving off grasshoppers and locusts."

Cactus Patch Burdened With Fruit.

President Roosevelt has been presented a basket of cactus fruit, commonly known in the Western States as prickly pears. The fruit was grown on the experimental farm conducted by Luther Burbank in Santa Rosa, Cal. Mr. Burbank has been cultivating the cactus for a number of years and he has succeeded in producing as many different varieties as there are apples and he has developed the fruit to such a stage of perfection that they are almost thornless.

The wild prickly pear is almost covered with fine thorns and so full of seed that it is almost a waste of time to prepare one for eating. In addition to this, they have a peculiar bitter taste, which compels one to cultivate a liking for them. Not so with the domesticated varieties propagated by Mr. Burbank. They are almost seedless and have a delicious flavor. Mr. Burbank has a large field of cactus and he estimates the product of one acre at nearly 200,000 pounds. The accompanying photograph gives a vague idea of how prolific the cactus is.

Money in Strawberries.

" My strawberries have yielded me \$300 an acre for the last four years, but as I have only four acres there is no danger of my making a fortune."

The speaker was a woman who owns a small farm within twenty-eight miles of New York city which she works and manages according to her own ideas. While her berries and vegetables are always up to the standard she makes no pretence that they are the best in the market or that she receives more than the regular market prices for them.

" In the first place," she went on, " I believe that the land for strawberries

should be as carefully prepared as that for the tenderest vegetables. After my land has been properly prepared and fertilized I make rows for strawberries about three and a half feet apart and set the plants three feet apart in the row. This, I believe, is called the single plant system among marketmen.

" The runners are placed from four to six inches apart in the rows and all other runners are kept cut off during the season. This is not as cheap a method as the matted row system, but it will insure finer berries, and I have found that in the long run it more than pays for the added expense in time and money.

" One thousand pounds of good fertilizer is not too much for an acre of strawberries, and I ordinarily use about that amount. Of course, the land has to be tested to find just what fertilizer is required for growing berries. One of the mistakes commonest among growers of small fruits and vegetables is thinking that the same fertilizer should always be used for the same crops.

" My favorite varieties are the Marshall and the Gladys. I have made as much as \$103 from a single picking of Marshalls from one acre of ground.

" One of the problems of raising strawberries in this climate is protecting the plants during the winter. I have used both a mulch of straw and one of coarse horse manure. While the manure has the advantage of giving additional fertilizer to the plants during the fruiting season I think I rather prefer to add manure in some other way and keep to straw for mulching.

" The gross earnings of my strawberry patch are about \$500 an acre. The cost of producing and marketing the crop is in the neighborhood of \$200 an acre, which leaves me a clear profit of a little more than \$300 to the acre. I have two neighbors who make a larger profit on their berries, but on the other hand I also have several who make considerably less.

" I consider my farm a good investment because it earns me a good living for the time and money expended. If it was a man's farm I don't believe it would be considered remarkable, but because I am a woman and prefer to have things my own way people ride miles to see it and ask about my experience.

" It is my experience that no small fruit crop pays as well near New York city as strawberries under favorable conditions. What I would call unfavorable conditions would be severe drought, the presence of the white grub and the rust, or leaf blight. Any of these would cut off a crop of berries below the profit margin, if it did not destroy it.

" I have on two occasions had a slight taste of the white grub, which is often very destructive. Also I have had leaf blight appear in my strawberry patch, though it did not gain any considerable headway and ultimately the damage was slight. I used the same remedies with success that I have seen used by other berry growers with almost no effect. The reason these methods proved successful in my patch according to my belief is the perfect condition of the plants. It is my effort to keep each berry plant in my patch as vigorous and in as perfect condition as if the profits of my farm were dependent on it alone. In plant life as in animal life if you want to fend off disease you must keep up the individual vitality.—New York "Sun."

NEWS NOTES FOR NURSERYMEN

California Rose Co., Pomona, Cal., is sending out a wholesale trade price list on roses.

August Trautman of Manistee, Mich., has fallen heir to \$36,000, his share of his father's estate.

B. W. Hone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., are sending out the annual book of instruction in pecan growing.

H. H. Cummins & Sons are sending out the fall and spring price list of their nursery at Bernardi, Okla.

P. D. Pearce of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Nursery Company, recently made a tour of the eastern nurseries.

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., are mailing a catalogue that is exceptionally well printed and illustrated.

The Barber-Frink Co., Macclenny, Fla., always issue an excellent catalogue. This year's book is especially well done.

Reasoner Brothers, proprietors of the Royal Palm Nurseries, Onico, Fla., are sending out a mighty attractive catalogue.

The William Roethke Floral Company of Saginaw, Mich., has received a large consignment of nursery stock from Belgium.

The Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass., has issued a price list on new forcing rose white Killarney, own roots and grafted stock.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., are sending out a pamphlet showing that they received 117 prizes at the New York State Fair this year.

Interlaken Nursery & Floral Co., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash., by J. J. Bonnell, F. W. Stevens and F. M. Jordan.

The Wadley Nurseries, Bound Brook, N. J., has issued a handsomely illustrated and well printed and arranged descriptive catalogue of nursery stock.

M. Herb, Naples, Italy, is mailing a general catalogue of climbers, subtropical fruit trees, ornamental grasses, aquatics, conifers, palms, musa, etc.

The German Nurseries and Seed House, Beatrice, Neb., are sending out a price list of surplus stock, fall, 1908, comprising shade trees, tree roses, tree seeds, etc.

A new catalogue has been issued by The Canadian Nursery Co., Montreal. It contains an excellent descriptive list of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

H. W. Van Der Bom & Co., "Alma Nurseries," Oudenhout, Holland, are sending on a special offer 1908 on trees, weeping trees, flowering shrubs, herbaceous peonies, climbers, evergreens, etc.

What is claimed to be the oldest apple orchard in America, if not in the world, is in the center of the ancient town of Manzano, in New Mexico. Many of the trees are more than six feet in circumference but are still fruitful and vigorous.

The Angelina Orchard Co. has been incorporated at Nacogdoches, Tex., with a capital stock of \$200,000. Incorporators are: Chas. H. Felt, June C. Harris, Henry S. Potter, Jr., Harry F. Curtis and Charles M. Conant.

Post Card

This Space is for Address Only

 Send for prices on other cards.
We will guarantee satisfaction.

B. Thunbergi. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. Inimitably neat and dense in growth, barely three feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn.



Berberry Thunbergi as a Hedge Around a Sunken Garden

Martin's Mountain Orchard Co. incorporated at Paw Paw, W. Va., with \$30,000 capital stock by H. W. Miller, Paw Paw; G. P. Miller, Q. R. Pancake and H. B. Gilkeson, all of Romney.

The Greenwich Nurseries of Greenwich, Conn. (Messrs. Dehn & Bertolf, proprietors), are mailing a descriptive catalogue of trees, shrubs, plants, roses and fruits.

Dervaes Freres, Wetteren, Belgium, is mailing a general catalogue for autumn, 1908, spring, 1909, of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, roses, conifers, cannae, dahlias, stove plants, aquatics, etc.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—At the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., was elected president, and J. F. Wilson was re-elected secretary. The next meeting will be held at Albany, Ga.

Articles of incorporation of the Merritt Orchards Company of Green River, Utah, have been filed, the capital stock being \$25,000, with shares at \$100 each. Officers of the company are: E. T. Merritt, president; Anna Merritt, vice-president; E. D. Roberts, secretary; E. J. Stoner, treasurer, with N. B. Merritt, Jr., as the fifth director. The company has taken over the land formerly owned by B. F. Whisler and will run a general orchard business in the new Green River Fruit Company.

The Wrigley Island Fruit Company of Walla Walla, Wash., has been incorporated for \$25,000, by John A. Schoenberg and Peter A. Cook.

The Hopedale Nurseries, of Bloomington, Ill., have sold about seven ton of acorns all over the world and expect to double that amount before December 15th.

"Care of Nursery Stock," is the subject treated by S. W. Snyder, Center Point, Ia., before the recent annual meeting of the Southeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.

The American Rose and Plant Co. has been incorporated at Springfield, O., with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: E. H. Jackson, Carl E. Glenn, Opha Jackson and Dr. Thad. B. McLaughlin.

According to the New England Homestead the apple crop of 1904 amounted to 45,360,000 barrels. This year the crop is estimated at 22,950,000. This fact should show nurserymen that they have a duty to perform. Make the people plant more apple trees.

Among those who will address the annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society which meets at Champaign, Ill., the week of December 8th, is A. M. Augustine, of Normal, Ill. He will speak on "Importance of Bud and Scion Selections for Nursery Work."

To develop fruit land the Northwestern Fruit Company has been organized with Omaha capital backing it. The capital stock is \$100,000. E. M. O'Brien is president, Joseph Weidman vice-president, F. C. Best secretary and treasurer, and R. G. Nott, J. E. Marshall and W. C. Paynter the remaining members of the board of directors.—Omaha, Neb., "Bee."

Gustav Hanson, landscape engineer, contractor and nurseryman of Orange, N. J., died on October 9th, after only a few hours suffering. Two weeks previous to his death he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and was treated by a physician, but the attack returned and he succumbed at the City Hospital in Newark. His remains were taken to Washington, D. C., for burial.

George Crossland of Menatchee, Wash., has been employed by the Hunters Land Co. as manager of its holdings here. The company has purchased 1,080 acres of orchard land, capable of producing the choicest of fruit without irrigation. A system of irrigation may be established for use in July and August. A nursery will be installed at once to furnish the company its own trees, and 100 acres are to be planted immediately.

Mr. Edward Teas, a horticulturist of Joplin, Mo., will establish a nursery at Pasadena, Tex., and who has taken charge of demonstration work on the suburban small farm tract that Mr. W. W. Baldwin's company is opening up near Houston, has spent a year in that field, closely observing all our local fruits, and especially the oranges. He says he believes the Satsuma can be hybridized to make a larger fruit, with even a finer flavor than it now has, and without either thickening the thin skin or lessening the hardiness of the Satsuma.

If men would plant raspberry and blackberry bushes inside their fences they would have delightful food for the family and a sure source of income. I does not take much labor to plant the bushes and they will take care of themselves, if the owner be willing to neglect them. They furnish more berries and better ones if they are cared for.

The South Orchards Company, of Montgomery, Ala., with a capital stock of \$50,000, and beginning with \$12,000 of it, has been incorporated. The company will develop and sell lands, plant fruit-bearing trees and conduct a like business. The incorporators are P. P. Smith, L. G. Swartout, A. E. Eastman, W. J. Cook and G. L. Wire. The officers are selected from among the incorporators with Mr. Swartout as president.

A syndicate of Greenwood and Indianapolis, Ind., capitalists, headed by L. P. Hunt of Greenwood and L. J. Dean of Indianapolis, has purchased of Evan B. Stotsenburg of New Albany, the latter's peach farm in Owen township, Clark county, and will engage in peach culture on an extensive scale. The farm consists of 280 acres, on which there is a peach orchard of several thousand trees, and the new owners propose to plant an additional 25,000. When these trees come into bearing this will be the largest in the United States.

Santa Ana, Cal.—A. H. Stuttsman, secretary of the Orange County Board of Horticultural Commissioners, has forwarded his annual report of J. W. Jeffries, State Commissioner of Horticulture, in which he states that fumigation and the work of the *seculifilla cyanea*, the black scale parasite, have decreased scale pests to a marked degree, and that the citrus trees are cleaner than ever before. The parasite in many places has almost exterminated the scale.

Nurserymen of Texas have sold all the trees they had to offer to the general trade, but have each a small number of trees that they are doling out sparingly to their regular customers, at list prices from \$75 a hundred upward. Mr. R. H. Bushway of Algoa, the largest dealer in this stock, says that the Satsuma trees have sold out "slick and clean" every year since they began to be generally known in Texas, and that last year the closing quotations were \$150 a hundred trees. He predicts that this year the price will go ever higher—the demand being far in excess of last year's.

Hitherto most of the orange acreage in this region has been used for making young trees—nursery stock. Many new nurseries, all small, are being established, but I doubt if the price of young trees for planting will ever be as low as it has been in the past. Last January Satsuma trees were sold for \$25 the hundred. So great was the demand for them that all dealers sold out early in the year. The last price quoted by any man that had trees for sale was \$60 the hundred, and some small sales have been made at \$100 the hundred. California orange trees, that do not come into commercial bearing until they are from five to seven years of age, sell at the nurseries for from \$150 to \$250 the hundred.—Frank Putnam, in the Houston, Texas, "Post."

The Box Elder Orchard Company, with headquarters at Brigham City, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares, valued at \$10 each, to engage in a general orchard business. A. W. Ensign is president, W. P. Day is vice-president, and Norman Lee secretary and treasurer.

Dayton, Wash.—A thorn bush with two varieties of apples ripe upon it is the unusual spectacle to be seen on a sidewalk in the eastern part of town. In the past some man evidently grafted a sprig of Yellow Newtown and a sprig of Rome Beauty apple on the thorn, and they both grew and developed strong boughs. Last spring blossoms appeared, and this fall full-grown apples hang on the tree. The thorn is just an ordinary brush, such as are found along highways in this section.

North Yakima, Wash.—The big fruit stories here this year are not apple, but pear stories. Four pears of the Bartlett variety, which aggregated a total of eight pounds and a half in weight, made their appearance. They were grown in the Cowiche valley and the largest tips the scales at two pounds and a half. The grower received \$1.25 apiece for them, and Fred Cleveland, a real estate man, who bought them, says he has already been offered \$25 for the four. Their glory was shortlived, however, for later in the day H. B. Schudder, another real estate man, produced a Jumbo pear weighing 2 pounds 14½ ounces. This pear is challenging all comers.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—P. G. Lewis waived a preliminary hearing in the police court on October 7th and stated that he thought he could clear himself of the charge of turning in bogus orders to the Crescent Nursery Co. His bond was fixed at \$500. F. W. Meneray, vice-president of the company, said recently that Lewis was employed by him a month ago to solicit orders for nursery stock and that he had been paid in all for his supposed services \$64. Police investigation has developed the suspicion that Lewis was running a street stand in Omaha while he was supposed to be taking orders for nursery stock. It is not known whether all of the orders turned in to the company by Lewis are fictitious, although it is stated that some of them are. They are all signed supposedly by the persons from whom the orders were taken.

"Southern Homes and Orchards" reports a new hybrid orange that is making talk over in Louisiana. Its producer is Mr. J. L. Normand, of Marksville, La. The new orange is a cross between the common Louisiana sweet and the citrus trifoliata, and is pronounced a very fine fruit. Normand says: "My first attempt to cross the common semi-tropic orange with the hardy citrus trifoliata was somewhat of a disappointment to me. The first produced from these crosses had the rank, bitter taste of the trifoliata. Now, in order to reduce or eliminate this bitter taste I had to again cross the hybrids with the sweet orange in order to reduce the trifoliata blood. Out of many seedlings from this hybridized lot I had one that produced fruit in 1902, and has been bearing every year since. It stood the great frost of 1904-5, and had a full crop of fine fruit the past season." This variety he has named the Carnegie.

TREE SURGERY

What is tree surgery? In so far as it applies to the cement work alone a good answer would be that it is the practical application of dentistry to trees, says Cement Age. But this answer would not cover the many other branches of the profession, consisting of trimming, chaining, packing, scraping, spraying and fertilizing. Tree surgery is, in fact, an advanced development of arboriculture. Both fruit and shade trees are valued now as never before, and the fact has become generally known that by skillful methods of the tree surgeon it is possible to give a new lease of life to trees which apparently had reached their limit of existence. It is safe to say that almost any tree of medium age may be saved by these methods. Of the many branches embraced in this work the cement filling forms by far the largest and most important part. The practice of filling cavities with cement has long been in use, but when carried out along the usual lines it only serves to add to the original trouble. The method of sealing up the decayed section simply increased the decay. Many examples may be seen where the bark at the side of the cavity was covered by the cement, no regard having been paid to drainage or the subsequent healing of the wound. As the cement did not stick to the wood and the swaying of the tree by the wind often enlarged the crack between the wood and the filling, water penetrated behind the cement, and decay went on even more rapidly than before.

The tree grows in girth by the deposit of a thin layer of new wood between the wood and the bark. There are three layers in this coat—the middle one being composed of thin forming tissues known as the "cambium." The inner side of this layer forms new wood, the outer new bark. It is this new layer and the layers of the four or five previous years which are known as the sapwood, and form the active section of the trunk and branches. The cells of these inner rings are gradually covered by the yearly deposit of new growth, and from living sapwood become heartwood, which is dead and serves merely as a strong framework for the living parts of the tree and as storehouses for excess material.

This is the reason why hollow trees may often be found in a flourishing condition when the heartwood may have entirely disappeared. However, a landscape tree in this condition, deprived of the shelter of its fellows, is in grave danger, for a high wind or a heavy snowfall may find it an easy victim.

out, the wire being stretched from nails driven into the wood, and acting as reinforcing for the cement. This work having been completed, the cement is made as moist as possible, and then built out into the original outline of the tree. The bark which has been cut back for an inch or so in order to prevent bruising while the work is in progress will eventually cover the filled in wound, the tree thus regaining its normal appearance.

In the case of exceptionally large cavities the opening is covered by large strips of zinc. The cement is then forced down into every crevice and allowed to set, after which the zinc is removed and a coat of fine finishing cement put on and painted the color of the bark. By this method the tree surgeon is enabled to build out trees where fully half the wood may have been destroyed by lightning or some other cause. This treatment serves as a fine example of the healing powers of nature, for it is remarkable how quickly these wounds will heal when protected from moisture and further decay by the cement filling insured by the watersheds.



Same Tree After Chiseling
Mallet and chisel are used and the hole is enlarged so that the tree doctors can get at the inside. The rotten wood is all carefully taken out.

ly as a strong framework for the living parts of the tree and as storehouses for excess material.

After the mass of decay has been removed from the interior of a rotting trunk to the tree a stability which by the decay of the supporting heartwood it had lost. Now comes an important operation, the cutting of the watersheds, which prevent there remains a shell of living sapwood and bark. Into this cavity a steel brace is inserted and bolted in place. This gives the entrance of moisture. The watersheds consist of a deep groove cut about an inch inside the edge and opening to the ground below. The cement, being packed tightly into these grooves, forms a channel down which the water flows, to be led out at the base. The cavity is then wired through-



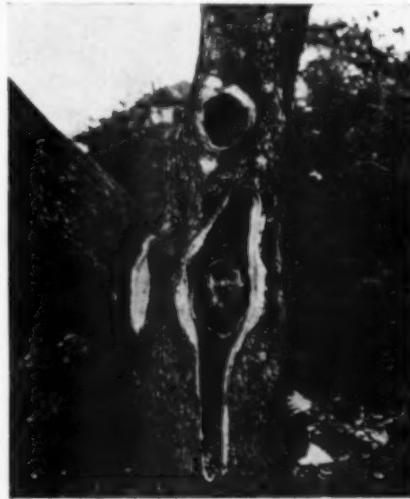
Trunk of Apple Tree

Holes like this can be found in the trees in almost any orchard. They are only chipmunk holes. The bark looks healthy, but there is rotten wood inside.



Getting at the Root of the Trouble

In doctoring a sick tree a trench was dug about it and it was found that in landscape gardening two feet of earth had been filled in above the roots, smothering them.



A Sick Tree, Indeed

This shows an aggravated case of the rotting disease. The rotten wood has been cut, and braces have been put in to hold the tree together.



Elm Tree Struck by Lightning

Lightning tore a long strip of bark from the side of a large elm tree and the wound called for the care of the doctors. The lower part of the gash has been filled and zinc has been tacked over the wound.

A Visit to Mr. Albertson

It is probable that most of your readers know that Mr. E. Albertson, the former president of the American Association of Nurserymen, and member of the firm of Albertson & Hobbs, of Bridgeport, Ind., is now a resident of California. The writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albertson at their home in Long Beach in November. The place is best known by reason of the millions of dollars the United States Government is expending there on harbor improvements. And it seems to be destined to play an important part on the Pacific Coast at some future day. At the present time it is more or less a summer resort for Californians and a winter resort for Easterners. The trolley system in and about Los Angeles is something for an Eastern man to wonder at. Long Beach is reached by a beautifully ballasted double track road and the equipment is elaborate. It is predicted that some day Los Angeles will extend to Long Beach and growth is now in that direction. With an idea of future values Mr. Albertson has made some investments in Long Beach real estate.

It is easy to see, however, where his greatest interests lie and the spot is found in the Whittier orange district. This is conveniently reached by trolley. Whittier, named after the great poet, is a thriving town and there Mr. Albertson is among many of his boyhood friends. There is almost a colony of former residents of the Hoosier state and most of them of the Order of Friends, the denomination to which both Mr. Albertson and his former partner and Mr. Hobbs are proud to claim allegiance.

At Whittier Mr. Albertson has two orange groves, one now three years old and commencing to bear, the other planted by himself this year. Unless conditions change and all signs fail the enterprise is bound to be very successful. The writer was driven all through the district and found one former Indiana nurseryman, Mr. Milhouse, who has been there ten years. His six-year-old orange plant is a beautiful thing to see and a profitable thing to own. The first crop netted \$400 per acre, the next \$700, and this year Milhouse will be a badly disappointed man if the return is not upwards of \$1,000. A

lover of the simple life would not require many acres of oranges to supply his material wants. Lemons and walnuts are very largely grown and Mr. Albertson expects to interest himself in these lines and then thinks he will have provided for the future. The Leffingwell orchards are at Whittier, over 600 acres in extent, and the writer saw one plant which yielded \$90,000 net in one season.

To those who know how thoroughly Mr. Albertson goes into a problem in which he is interested, for instance, the question of freight rates, which he worked out for the American Association of Nurserymen, it will be no surprise to know that he has gone deeply into the matter of irrigation and is already an old-timer in all its intricacies.

Better than all these evidences and prospects of material success is the other side. The change to California was made primarily to benefit the health of Mrs. Albertson. The trip out consumed five months and her condition precarious. At Salt Lake City it was necessary to summon a physician to meet her at the train. Since that time there has been no call for the services of a physician in the Albertson home. She is looking much better than the writer has ever had the pleasure of seeing her and is happy in her new surroundings. Her daughter, Ruth, is at home, and Mildred at college in Whittier. Mr. Albertson himself shows the result of his outdoor life and freedom from worry. If his experience so far is an evidence of the future the sunshine of California will be his portion while his days endure. Thinking his old friends would be glad to know something of this man who was so big a factor in nursery lines and whose qualities of heart and mind endeared him to all, I venture to write you these lines.

GEORGE C. SEAGER.

Obtains Results.

Manchester, N. Y.—E. H. Perry, a scientific fruit grower of Manchester, two years ago set out an apple orchard of 1,400 trees to be cared for under new methods which would hasten the bearing of the trees and also produce better fruit. Mr. Perry expected to raise a crop of apples in five years, and a full crop in seven years, while under the old method about twenty years elapsed after setting out an apple orchard before a full crop was harvested.

Mr. Perry states that this plan of growing apples, he knows after two years, will be a success for the reason that apples were picked from a large percentage of the trees this fall after having been set out only two years, and when he was not expecting a crop so soon.

He states that he has been making a study for many years of apple growing and his aim is to produce a single stalk tree from which there will be no prongs running from the trunk, with the idea that more fruit will be raised of a good quality from the one stalk tree than from the usually formed tree.

Mr. Perry says that no first-class apples will grow more than a foot away from some outside portion of a tree and that it requires as much sap for a large center of a tree as it does for the outside which bears the first-class fruit. Much of the energy that should go to the fruit goes to the growth of wood on the inside of the tree, and this newly planned tree will have



Ready for the Filling

far greater surface near the outside, considering the center that it has to support, than the apple tree that is grown in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Perry's orchard, which bore fruit the second year, was set from two-year-old stock, and after the trees were set men passed from tree to tree with pruning knives cutting off the top and a portion of the trunk, leaving a piece about a foot high protruding from the ground.

Of this new method of growing apple trees it is said that the flow of sap is so much greater that the tree will mature younger, and the fruit will be of such a quality that it will bring double the market price paid for ordinary fruit.

Mr. Perry's study of scientific tree growing teaches him that to build a tree in the old manner is wrong, as it requires too much pruning in the center of the tree, stops the flow of sap and is to a great extent the cause of disease in the tree. As such pruning will be unnecessary in the single stalk tree, the principal part of the tree's energy will go to the fruit and not the top.

Call for Hardy Stock.

All over the north half of the United States the call of the orchardist is for hardy fruit trees. Theorists and many practical growers have reasoned that a southern tree may be carried gradually northward, each new generation becoming acclimated to the new conditions until it may finally be taught to flourish in a climate far more severe than that of its native land.

But the average life of man is too short to notice any change in the direction of a new adaptation in an ordinary fruit tree. For years fruit growers worked with Japanese and European plums, seeking to acclimate them to the various sections of our own country. After a long period of vain effort the more progressive experimenters started along a new line. They took the native wild plums of America possessing the quality of hardiness and sought by selection to graft upon this hardy stock the qualities of excellence in product so much desired. This they have been able to do.

So it seems that in all bonding operations and the formation of new varieties, the one solution of the problem is to cross with a variety or varieties that are already hardy.

FORESTRY TOPICS

Speaking on the subject of "Forestry" at Louisville, Ky., John B. Atkinson, of Earlington, gave the following interesting address:

In the early days of our country the citizen who destroyed the forest and put the land under cultivation was a benefactor. To-day the child who plants a tree on Arbor Day is the benefactor, and the citizen or corporation that returns to forest conditions the land so long reclaimed deserves the commendation of the Republic.

Two of the greatest problems in self-preservation confront the people of America and of the world to-day—viz.:

The conservation of the forests.

The utilization of our coal fields to the greatest advantage.

The forests are as necessary in the production of coal as is labor; all coal mines use timber. In some coal fields the mining of one ton of coal consumes three feet B. M. of timber; hence the material interest of mining men demands the preservation of the forest and active aid in its renewal.

Kentucky still has its oaks, hickories, tulip, gums, chestnuts, maples, beeches, sycamores, ash, elms, cypress, walnuts, locusts, etc., but the ax and the mill are rapidly consuming this great heritage, and so far no great organized effort has been made to regulate and conserve this wealth. We can grow trees, but we cannot replace the coal we take out of the mine.

About the time Columbus discovered the new world, two white oak acorns were planted on open ground on what is now a colonial plantation in Burlington county, New Jersey. Perhaps a Minnehaha or a Hiawatha of that day had notice of the arrival of the great navigator by the Indian wireless and planted the acorns to commemorate the event. The acorns grew apace and each year was noted by the annual ring, silent witnesses of our history for over 400 years.

For years I had watched these great and beautiful trees, and when my kinsman advised me three years ago that a storm had thrown down one of them I felt as if I had lost a friend. Examination disclosed about 402 years as the age of this white oak. At four feet above the ground this tree measured twenty feet one inch in girth.

The lesson of this oak tree tells us that the white oak, the king of trees, from which the nations of the world for generations builded their navies, will in the future become a tree of the past as to usefulness in the arts and sciences of the world, and retired to the ornamental decoration of lawns, parks and arboretums. In forest growth in Kentucky it requires 100 years to reach a diameter of twelve inches. The white oaks cut in our forests are from 200 to 300 years old. Can you imagine a millman or a forester planting white oak acorns for the use of the future millman 250 years hence?

There are probably more large and beautiful white oaks on colonial farms in New Jersey than in any other State. They are scattered over the pastures and about the farm houses and in and about the Quaker meeting-houses, beautiful features

in the landscape. All these trees are old. No late Minnehaha or early settler planted acorns and each year some of the old oaks, like the old inhabitants, pass away.

The largest white oak now living in New Jersey is in Gloucester county, the Tatum oak, which measures at four feet

miliar with the ages of the many varieties at maturity. We began with the planting of the black walnut, as we knew the walnut to be a most valuable tree for all purposes, and that the soil and climate of Kentucky suit it. Again it was a simple matter to plant the nuts, as the farmer

Post Card

SPIREA

ALL the Spireas bloom with the riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc.

Spiraea Van Houttei—Growing to five feet tall, this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring.

Mr. Nurseryman Dealer,

Any City,

Any State



Spiraea Van Houttei

above the ground twenty-five feet four inches in circumference, with branches spreading 119 feet.

In the Quaker burying ground at Salem is a white oak with a circumference of nineteen feet at four feet above the ground, with a spread of 118 feet. At Crosswicks Quaker meeting-house is a beautiful white oak sixteen feet six inches in circumference, with branches spreading 120 feet. This tree is ninety-seven feet high.

The great question asked by the intended forest builder is "what trees shall I plant to give the best results?"

When my company began twenty years ago to grow forest trees we were not fa-

plants corn, in the place we wanted the tree to grow. But we then began to take notice of tree growth and to learn the ages of the forest trees in Hopkins county. Twenty years ago we did not think a tree of great value and were guilty of cutting

Are you a grower, dealer, wholesaler? If you wish to be properly classified in our directory send a postal card at once. Your name and address in the directory costs you nothing. If you wish to let five thousand persons know your specialty it will cost you a dollar and you get American Fruits one year and a copy of the directory in addition.

the trees on the property I was managing, instead of buying our neighbors trees and cutting them. Personally, I became devoted to stumps and spent much time then and since in determining how long it takes the destroyed tree to grow. I was surprised and interested. Found it took a

	Years to	Feet in grow to diameter
Hackberry	115	25
White elm	120	27
Black oak	148	28
Black willow	50	18
Sassafras	112	19
Sugar maple	155	38
Swamp maple	134	28
Blue ash	273	36
Yellow chestnut oak..	186	21
Post oak	150	20
White oak	261	48
Scrub oak	150	15
Red oak	147	27
Sycamore	260	57
Tulip tree.....	225	57
Black locust.....	45	12
Beech	165	36
Hop hornbeam.....	55	13
Sweet gum	184	34
Sour gum	141	25
Black walnut	189	29
Wild cherry.....	46	16
Shellbark hickory	120	12
King nut hickory	163	19
Pig nut hickory	110	13
Kentucky coffee	25	5
Spanish oak	220	38
Texas red oak	215	43
White oak.....	173	33
White oak.....	212	36
White oak.....	290	35
White oak.....	275	35
White oak.....	297	31
White oak.....	310	36
White oak.....	325	41

This list includes thirty varieties of our most prominent forest trees. During these twenty years, especial attention has been given to discover the growth of the white oak. Forty-five white oaks of Hopkins county, grown on the hills, in the valleys and on the slopes between, were examined as to the ages when the trees reached 12 inches in diameter. The average age was found to be 101 years. The average age when cut was 231 years, with average diameter of 31 inches.

The oldest tree was cut when 325 years old, with a diameter of 41 inches, and was 95 years growing to a diameter of 12 inches. The youngest was 142 years old when cut, with a diameter of 27 inches, and was 75 years growing to 12 inches.

Thirty-five of these trees were over 200 years old. Four of them over 300 years. From the facts collected during these 20 years, I have made a table of the time it takes certain trees, in Kentucky, to grow to a diameter at the stump of 12 inches. This is not an infallible table, but is based on actual tree growth as observed in the forests; and has no reference to isolated growth, or unusual conditions.

Will grow to 12-inch diameter in

Pin Oak	40 years.
Black Locust	45 "
Tulip	50 "
Black oak	50 "
Black walnut	56 "
Texas red oak.....	58 "
Sweet Gum	62 "
Ash	72 "
Hickories	90 "
White oaks	100 "

In the days gone by, and to-day, to some extent, the farmer in many counties, cleared his land by girdling the trees, then grew tobacco for some years, and corn, and more corn, and still corn until the soil grew tired and sick of such constant burdens, and refused to grow either tobacco or corn longer. So the farmer had recourse to his timber land again. More trees girdled, and a new field for tobacco or corn made. The old field was turned out, and persimmon and sassafras sprouts took possession. No effort had been made to rotate crops, or keep up the land with fertilizers.

My company became the owners of many acres of this so-called wornout land—much was brought back into cultivation and yields large crops of hay and corn. On the better land was planted walnut and catalpa speciosa. The locust robinia is planted on the "worn-out" and "turned out" farm lands. Belonging to the Pulse family, with the clovers and peas, like them, it improves the soils. For mining timbers and fence posts it is a most valuable tree. When once planted, it makes a permanent forest, the stump, when cut, growing new shoots rapidly. Since January 1, 1905, we have planted not less than 110,000 on 162 acres of land.

What promises to be a most valuable tree for rebuilding the forests is the catalpa speciosa. It is a rapid-grower on good land, but will grow on almost any soil. The largest trees, four years from seed, in our forests, now measure 8 to 9½ inches in circumference, and 12 to 18 feet in height. At this rate of growth a tree 12 inches in diameter would be produced in sixteen to twenty years.

Mr. John P. Brown, of Connersville, Ind., who is the publisher and editor of Arboriculture, gives forty reasons why catalpa speciosa should be planted, as follows: By 1925 American forests will be exterminated; the only valuable tree which will mature in time; is antiseptic, requiring no chemical treatment; it grows in almost any soil; is easily propagated and managed; demands no professional manipulation; most durable wood known; valuable for cross-ties, having endured half a century; nothing better for telegraph poles; miles of living trees used for telegraph lines; makes magnificent veneers; superior to oak for furniture; lighter than pine; stronger than oak; tougher than hickory; freedom from warping; neither shrinks nor swells; makes best wood pulp and book paper; immense yield per acre; excels for building material; equals walnut for carving; makes good fence posts; for mine timbers not surpassed; ideal wood for shingles; every quality for interior house finishing; good play beams and handles; used during centuries for boat building by Indians; suitable for all ear construction; once planted becomes a perpetual forest; qualities of ash for agricultural implements; blocks are used for wood engraving; strong and durable piling timber; will produce cross-ties at 10 cents each; less insect enemies than other trees; fewer diseases than other timber trees; quick growth for wind break; a desirable shade tree; beautiful flowers for ornament; roots never clog sewers; practically all uses for which wood is adapted.

A tree that grows 18 feet high in four years from seed, with a circumference of 9½ inches at the stump, as are found in our catalpa trees, will soon make a telegraph pole.

This tree sometimes grows to a height of 120 feet, with a diameter of 3 to 4 feet. Since January 1, 1905, we have planted out 120,000 of catalpa speciosa, on 176 acres of land, the trees planted 8x8 feet, about 680 to the acre. In time these trees will be thinned out as conditions demand. The forest will be perpetual, like that of the locust, a stump throwing up new shoots.

We are greatly interested in this tree, which promises to replace many of the slow-growing forest trees. Since 1898, we have planted over one million of walnuts. Not quite half of these were planted on 170 acres of farm land, the balance in vacant places in the forest. The nuts are planted 4x4 feet or 2,722 to the acre. The first planting twenty years ago has been thinned out until the stand is less than 1,000 to the acre. Twenty-nine trees, 25 to 35 feet high, occupying 1,100 square feet, have an average circumference of 17½ inches, equal to 5½ inches diameter. The largest tree measured 9.3 inches in diameter, the smallest 3.4 inches in diameter.

The tulip tree (*lirio dendron*) is one of the most valuable and beautiful trees. A royal tree of the forest, as is the royal palm of the tropics.

A few acres were planted in 1900, with trees taken from the forest, three to five years old. Another forest was planted last spring, about twenty acres now in tulip trees. These trees are planted 10x10 feet, or 430 to the acre. The first planting has produced trees with circumferences of 14 inches to 19½ inches. Five trees in one row in a space of 30 feet give circumferences of 15, 13, 16½, 16¾ and 14½ inches, the trees being 25 feet high.

We prepare the ground for the young forest the same as for corn. Plant the walnut with the hull in the autumn, as soon as the nuts are mature. We get the catalpa and locust seedlings in the autumn and heel them in, and then plant them out when good weather comes in the early spring.

The young trees are cultivated as is corn for three or four years. Bluegrass is sown amongst the walnuts and locusts when the ground is last cultivated. All the young forests are fenced in from cattle and hogs and sheep.

My argument to the Kentucky farmer outside the bluegrass country is that a permanent bluegrass pasture can be secured by planting walnuts and sowing bluegrass. In ten or twelve years the trees will be large enough to permit grazing.

The expense of planting ten acres in walnuts is small, and the value of a bluegrass pasture is great. The owner can afford to wait a few years, the walnut trees becoming more valuable each year. I do not think any farmer has taken my advice, however.

If the present forests of Kentucky were inclosed by fences against cattle and all other stock, the seed trees still existing would rapidly produce young growth, and much would be accomplished in reforesting our state.

We are preparing to plant the present autumn and next spring 30,000 walnuts, 50,000 catalpa speciosa, 40,000 locust and many tulip trees.

ODD TOPICS OF INTEREST

Standard Minnesota Winter Apples.

The following letter in the Faribault, Minn., "Republican" from the veteran nurseryman, Seth H. Kenney, gives encouraging assurance that the time is near at hand when Minnesota will produce an abundance of winter as well as of all apples for the market:

Waterville, Minn.

A. W. McKinstry:

Dear Sir—The results of the grafts obtained three years ago while I was in Massachusetts and Vermont and which were top worked on Crab stock are encouraging. I had of Rhode Island Greenings 17 good marketable apples, 4 Baldwins, and 2 Russets. I have tried these varieties years ago on common apple roots and always made a failure. It looks now as if in the near future commercial apples will be grown in abundance. These apples were top worked on the Alaska Crab on which I have over twenty varieties of mostly winter apples. I expect each year to bring out many varieties. There are some varieties of crabs that are able to grow commercial apples that never have been grown in Minnesota so far as the knowledge of the writer extends. For instance, I have never seen the Rhode Island Greening on the tables of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. The society is giving special premiums on new top worked fruit. In a few years it is more than probable that we shall add to our list many valuable varieties that we never expected we could grow. Not all Crabs have been so they can impart this extra vitality to the more tender kinds. To bring out these varieties so the Orchardist can know to a certainty what he can successfully do is the present object of the Horticultural Society of Minnesota.

SETH H. KENNEY.

P. S.—I have had the same success with the Gould Crab. They make the Northwestern Greening perfectly hardy.

S. H. K.

Increased Orange Acreage.

The immense increase of orange acres in Tulare county, the planting of 300 acres this spring in Imperial county and the gradual filling in of the unplanted acreage of many old sections will no doubt be

food for the overproduction alarmist. It is now nearly three decades since the beginning of the navel orange boom, and I have lived through nearly all of it with the same alarming predictions heard occasionally or otherwise. But notice the same old 30,000-car estimate for 1909. Strange, is it not, that for several years the output never is but always to be 30,000 cars. Not strange, is it, if one could go down with the orange roots and see as clearly as they feel that something is wrong with their mode of living; nor mysterious even from a surface view if he could understand the results of climatic vagaries, nor problematical if he knew what follows the mistreatment of the soil by overfeeding it or starving it, or what not; nor again strange if age ordinarily of no consequence had under California conditions become a great handicap where the old trees have had to meet environment not to their taste?

The fact faces us, no matter how it may be accounted for, that the State is not increasing its annual output of citrus fruits. The fact brings with it market advantages, providing a normal crop in every orchard would glut the market. But who knows that that would be the case of ordinarily prosperous years? At any rate, multitudes of growers are losing the chance of profits, because of the semi-barrenness of their trees. And the usual percentage of the new-planted groves will soon lapse into the comatose condition of so many of the old groves. I have been told that but for the codling moth commercial apple growing would cease. If every orange tree bore its capacity, would the markets glut? The individual grower, however, would take his chances.—Los Angeles, Cal., "Times."

A New Apple.

Spokane, Wash.—Among other exhibits at the fruit fair held at Hood River, Ore., last week there was a new apple resembling the Spitzemberg in all characteristics save color. The judges did not know what to name it till it was suggested that it might be well for H. J. Neely, manager of the national apple show, to do this. Due to its similarity to the Spitzemberg he forthwith suggested that it be called the Golden Spitzemberg. Dr. E. L. House, who

also was attending the fair, has secured several of the apples and has them on exhibition at 401 Third avenue.

"This new apple much resembles the Spitzemberg as regards taste, shape and size," said Mr. Neely, "but its color is of a golden yellow which should make it a world beater, as the European trade demands a yellow apple and this apple certainly fills the bill for a first-class apple in every characteristic. It has a fine shape and packs as though it were made to order to fit the box and stands handling well. At present the only place where it is raised in the world is at Hood River, but I believe that it will soon become a common variety in this section of the country, due to its excellent qualities."

Peach Seed from the South.

Beginners in the nursery business are sometimes at a loss to understand why peach stones from the South are advertised as being more desirable for sowing than are those obtained elsewhere. It is for two reasons. In the first place the "yellows," a disease the peach is subject to, is almost unknown in the South; hence the seeds (stones) are supposed to be more healthy than others. The other reason is that in many portions of the South orchards are from natural seedlings, and this is an advantage to the seeds, as seedlings, or seeds from seedlings, are considered to contain greater vitality than grafted or budded trees. And a third reason may be named for the preference, which is that the stones of the natural fruit are smaller than those of the commercial kinds of our markets, so that in a bushel the buyer will have many more stones than from a bushel of any other kind. This is the season to bed out peach stones to give seedlings for next summer's budding. The stones are spread out thinly on a level bed of soil outdoors and covered with sand or very fine soil, there to remain all winter. In spring, as soon as the seedlings show above ground, they are taken up carefully and set out in rows in good soil. By the time August or September comes they will have become of a suitable size for buddings. Buds usually unite readily, so that in a year later there are nice one-year-old peach trees for sale.—Joseph Meehan in "Florists' Exchange."

THE Journal of Economic Entomology

The only journal dealing with practical or applied entomology. Reports of the annual meetings of the Association of Economic Entomologists and the Association of Horticultural Inspectors. Reports of the latest experiment with insect pests and remedial measures. Invaluable to all who wish to have the latest work in economic entomology.

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PEACH—One Year and June Buds. We invite inquiries NOW from buyers of June Budded peach, plum and apricot. We will bud especially to suit **your** particular wants.

PLUM—De Soto, Wyant and Japanese varieties.

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100,000 Cannas

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Strong field-grown plants, 15 in. and up, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100; field-grown plants, 8 to 12 in.; \$10.00 per 100; \$90.00 per 1000; field-grown plants, 4 to 8 in., \$60.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 1000. Lists Free.

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WANTED—7000 Ancient

Briton Blackberry Plants, first-class root cuttings, true to name.

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Have in large surplus Eu. Mt. Ash 4 to 6, 6 to 8 and 8 to 10 ft. Green Ash, 4 ft. up to 12 ft. Russ. Olive 3 ft. up to 12 ft. Buffalo Berry 1/2 to 24 in.; 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft. Spirea Van Houtt 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 ft. Tartarian Honey-suckle (white) 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 ft., and a general stock of Shade Trees.

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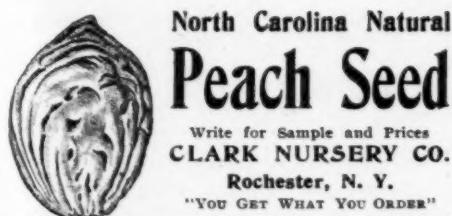
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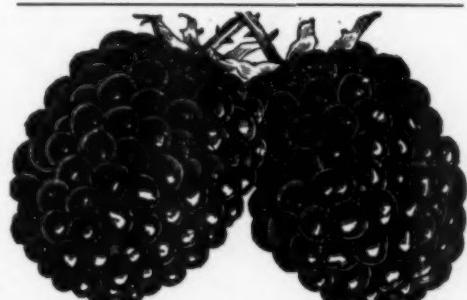
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This cut is exact size of our PROPAGATING KNIFE, No. 89%. No. 8 is same size but has budding blade. Price of either, 50c postpaid. Blades close and are finest grade of razor steel, hand forged, file tested, handle is white; "Easily seen." You have been paying 75c for a vastly inferior knife. NURSERY BUDDERS—Fast handle, 50c each; for pocket, 35c. GRAFTING KNIFE—Fast handle, 2 sizes, 50 and 35c each. NURSERY PRUNER—Fast handle, 50c; heavy pocket pruning knife, 85c. Liberal discount in dozen lots. We wish to trade direct with you. We have a 12 page List of Nurserymen's Knives and Shears which we will send you on request.

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Grown especially for the nurseryman's retail trade. Colored plates free. Attractive circulars at cost.

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We offer to the trade nearly a million plants in the above for fall and spring delivery. Can also furnish cutting and small plants for lining out. Have 50,000 Soft Maple seedlings. Some Carolina Poplar and American Sycamore in surplus. Write us for prices.

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Specialties for Fall 1908 and Spring 1909

Japan Pear Seedlings.

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Std. Pears, 2 yr. most all varieties.

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And general line of nursery stock.

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Interesting to
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Tea's, H. T's., H. P's., Mosses, Rugosas, Climbers and Ramblers—Thirty types in all.

Greatest assortment,
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FALL OF 1908

New Trade Sheet and Scion List just out. Write for them.

We have a Large Stock and can Ship Promptly. Nurseries at Carrollton and Jerseyville, Ill.

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Offer for Fall, 1908—Large stock of Carolina Poplars, all sizes; Kieffer Pears; Catalpa Seedlings; Concord Grapes and a full line of Ornamental Shrubs, Peonies, etc.

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An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

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The Simplex Tree Baler

Does the Work. Price \$16.00

It is now working in fourteen states.

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Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write for special prices. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited. We are planning to grow a large lot of Currants and Gooseberries in 1909.

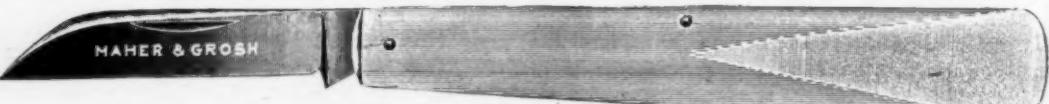
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For the Fall of 1908 and Spring of 1909 we offer

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches,
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In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars

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Apple, Plum, Peach and Cherry Trees

SEEDLINGS

Apple, Black Locust, Catalpa Speciosa, Maple, Elm and Osage

Also a Full Line of

Ornamental and Shade Trees

WRITE FOR PRICES

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The Home of Alice and the Cherry Tree

We have the Soil, the Climate and the experience and can furnish a Tree that cannot be surpassed for Vitality or Size.

Foliage all on our Trees Aug. 1st. as fresh and green as in May, insuring well ripened wood the kind that will live when Transplanted. Splendid Tops and fine Roots.

Cherry Being our Specialty can Furnish
in 100,000 Lots or Less, all Leading Kinds.

Two Year Cherry, 1 in. up XX Fancy One Year Cherry $\frac{1}{2}$ in. up
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$

Cherry Buds furnished on short notice any quantity

General line of other Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, & etc.

Submit List of Wants for Prices.

Personal Inspection Invited

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Peach and Apple Trees, all the Leading Varieties.
California Privet and Grape Vines.

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Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for the American trade.
Pear and Crab Apple Seeds.
Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.
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Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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Offer for Fall 1908 and Spring 1909

One of the most complete assortments in the country. Heavy on Standard and Dwarf Pear, European, Japan and Native Plum, Peach, Ornamental Trees, fine lot of Poplar including 1 year Whips 3 to 4 feet; lots of Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

Also nice lot 2 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INSPECTION INVITED

TREES

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and retail.

Long list of varieties suitable to all sections.

Full line for Fall, 1908.

Dealers trade a specialty.

Peach Seed, California Privet.

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Franklin Davis Nursery Co.
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Grape Vines a Specialty

My soil I find specially adapted to making plenty of fibrous roots and plenty of vine. A trial order will convince you that my grading, quality and price will be satisfactory. It is now my intention to make the growing of Grape Vines a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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Harrison

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NURSERIES



BEST to buy from because they supply dependable stuff. For nearly a quarter-century they have been known as headquarters for **Nursery Stock of Quality**. Ever increasing demand for our trees and plants is responsible for the healthy growth of our Nurseries which now comprise over one thousand acres—all under cultivation, under the personal supervision of a member of our firm. Not only have we let "quality" be our first consideration but we have also taken care to

Always Have Enough of the Best Stock

Some of the quantities on hand of trees and plants of the different kinds would be a revelation to many Nurserymen. Take **PEACHES**, for instance. We have not less than 500,000 fine healthy trees in 100 varieties. We have over 100,000 each of leading sorts, as Crawford Late and Elberta, while there are a score of others of which we have between 5,000 and 20,000 trees each.

In **APPLES** we can make almost as good a showing. Nearly half a million thrifty, well-rooted trees in 50 varieties, are on hand. Among our leaders are Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Stayman's Winesap, York Imperial, and Winesap of which we have nearly 50,000 each growing on our grounds. We believe that no better Apple trees than ours can be raised in America, because we have the soil—a loam with red clay subsoil—which is ideal for the production of strong, thrifty trees with that fibrous root system which is absolutely essential to successful transplanting.

In **PEARS** we make a specialty of Kieffer which we have studied closely for the past twenty years. Through constant experimenting in our extensive test orchard we have raised the standard of this Pear considerably and we believe that the strain which we now offer, is the very best that has been produced up to the present time. 40,000 fine one-year-old and an equal number of select two-year-old as well as 5,000 three-year-old trees are now ready for immediate shipment.

STRAWBERRIES have been one of our hobbies from the start. There are about 40 of the very best kinds in our collection. Of most of these we have more than 100,000 strong, well-rooted plants. Gandy and Klondike we grow by the million and the fact that we can dispose of such quantities speaks for the quality of our plants.

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We sell each year thousands of Carolina Poplars, Silver and Norway Maple, Black Ash, American Elm, Catalpa, etc. After an extensive trip abroad of our Mr. Orlando Harrison, we are able to put at the disposal of our patrons a bigger and better line of ornamentals than ever before. A fine stock of Evergreens, especially Blue Spruces (*Picea pungens*), in connection with a good assortment of Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, Herbaceous Plants, etc. make buying at this Nursery attractive. We have a particularly fine lot of

California Privet

Many acres of these splendid hedge plants are grown on our farms in soil which produces a strong, fibrous root system which insures good results in transplanting.

We believe it will be to our mutual interest if you will let us figure on your requirements for the coming season and we shall endeavor to make attractive prices.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS Berlin, Maryland

